

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That the Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will submit the clauses to the House. The question is :

“That Clauses 1, 2, 3 and the Title, the Preamble and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and the Title, the Preamble and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960 be passed.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That the Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960 be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1960-61.-

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This is the position of the debate as on 19th March 1960.

Total Number of Participants	28
Congress among them	14
P.S.P.	4
Other Opposition	10

H M

Total time for the Debate	22—16
Time taken by the Congress	10—53
Time taken by the P.S.P.	6—08
Time taken by other Opposition	5—15

L.A.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY (Coondapoor).—Sir, I wish to make a few observations . . .

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಒಬ್ಬರು ಏನು ವಿವರಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬದ್ಧವಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಹಳ ಇದೆ. ಏನು ಜನರು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಕಾಲದ ಕಡೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ನೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೋಡಿ ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಲ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM (Kolar Gold Fields).—I will leave it to you. The supreme authority so far as the time limit is concerned is with the Speaker. Sir, my suggestion is, please allow some more time to the Leader of the Opposition and for others ; kindly fix up the time limit from today itself. It is no use trying to fix up the time limit on the last day.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I agree with you completely. After hearing the speech of the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, I will fix the time limit.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Sir, discussion on the Budget is not a matter of talking on any subject. If discussion is restricted, I for one who want to make observations on the several subjects, find it rather impossible. I cannot restrict myself to 15 minutes or 20 minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In that case, let the Parties take control of the discussion. Let the Parties decide about the speakers and let them suggest the minimum number of speakers. I have no objection to give them such time as they need. But if all the Members of all the Parties want to take part in the debate, as it naturally happens, it will be difficult for me to give chances to all Members.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY (Malavalli).—If some Members are in a position to make good suggestions on the Budget, will you kindly use your discretionary powers and allow some more time, Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That discretionary power can be invoked in the case of one or two. But it has been my experience that it is rather difficult to control the the Members, unless they co-operate with me. After all, in every case, you cannot say that it is a major speech.

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, it is not possible for me to touch upon all the topics mentioned in the Budget in my observations today. There will be ample opportunities to discuss all the other matters. I would only like to touch upon a few subjects and make my observations on them.

I wish to draw the attention of this House to the conclusion of my friend's speech in which he had made certain observations with regard to the State Budget. He says :

“The New State needs still larger investment for its economy to be further developed. It is not merely money that is required but greater and sustained effort on the part of the people. It also calls for further sacrifices and a greater degree of discipline if we have to march forward on the road to prosperity.”

I mean, they are fairly high sentiments. I have gone through the budget speech and the bulky volumes that have been supplied to us and the brief report of the developmental activities of several Departments of Government. But I find there is very little to enthuse the people. I am not making a sweeping remark that the budgetary position is not good, that the financial position is not good and that the expenditure is not colossal. All that is all right. Is there anything in the Budget or in the proposals which are made in this House to enthuse the people? Is there any proposal to bring about a socialistic pattern of society? I find very little. Every year in every speech of my Hon'ble friend and that of the Governor, we used to hear some mention made at least of the land reforms, one knotty problem that is facing the State.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—The Bill is before you. It is before the Select Committee. The House is seized of the matter and we have no control over it.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—It is a very lame argument. Every time it has been trotted out that we are going to bring about radical revolutionary

land reforms. As my friend said, they have prepared a Bill in a hurry, in a great hurry and referred it to a Select Committee. The Bill is bogged down there fully. My friend cannot now say that the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee and he has washed his hands of the Bill.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I did not say so. When the House is seized of the matter, it will be inappropriate for me to express anything about it.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—It is not a question of my friend alone. It is the party in power to which I am referring and to the Government as such. Do they propose to bring any enactment before this House to enact any reforms much less radically? I for one am very doubtful about the *bona fides* of the Government, *bona fides* of the Ruling Party whether they wish to bring any Bill at all before this House. Now, there is one thing which my friend very ungraciously said. Of course my friend is all attentive when I said ‘ungracious.’ Time and again, for a number of years, the low paid servants of the State have been clamouring for a reasonable increase in their salary and D. A. and time and again my Hon'ble friend has been dangling out his promises, very elastic promises. Of course, there is a limit to these promises also. At least the mountain has delivered a mouse and in the proposal of my friend you will find a pittance of Rs. 5 doled out to the low paid servants of the State as excess dearness allowance. That proposal is not only ungracious

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is an interim one; please do not forget.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—But my friend says that it will be paid in cash from the 1st of April, and the balance from the 1st January upto 1st of April is to be paid in national certificates or prize bonds. I asked a number of N.G.Os.; they are aghast at the niggardly manner in which these things are done. My friend is really a very intelligent man. There is no doubt about it. We know that. But why is he so narrow-minded, so niggardly, so ungenerous to the N.G.Os? When you have given Rs. 5 it is not fair that you do

not give them cash; you know they are in a pitiable condition. I know there are people who are in the worst condition. I am not saying that N.G.Os. alone should be taken into consideration and none others. People in India are in the worst condition. You must help them. Why not give the N.G.Os. cash from January itself? The total amount involved is Rs. 150 lakhs per year.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I thought the House could take me to task for giving retrospective effect.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Nobody would have been so ungenerous as my friend. I would request the Finance Minister and the Government to reconsider and give Rs. 5 in cash from the month of January itself and let them not higgie-haggle with these people for a pittance. Now I will just touch on another controversial aspect along with this question. The Government seem to have appointed a Committee.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Savings should be voluntary. The Government cannot force them. What right have you got to withhold 3 months' emoluments? After all it is only Rs. 15.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I want you to read carefully my last sentence.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—My friend is entirely correct in saying that it belongs to N.G.Os. If at all they have to help, they have to help willingly. You do not give them an opportunity to say that they are willing to help. You say they do not get it in cash. What interest they are getting out of this cash certificate? Just enough for snuff, I suppose. It is not at all clear. I wish to say another matter in connection with the Report of the Backward Classes Committee. The House was not taken into confidence when the Committee was appointed. I personally do not know who were the Members of the Committee. They have given the Report. I am not criticising the Report or saying that this is wrong or right. That is another matter. We will have an opportunity for discussing this very matter in the House after a final report is given. But what I say is that this

question of backward classes is bedevelling this State more than any other State. The number of communities is lessened. The total number of seats allotted and, the total number of appointments are lessened. I had very interesting discussions with some gentlemen who are in the know of these things. I feel this question of backward communities is a very complicated and a very delicate one.

What I find is, in the name of backward communities, it is the forward section of that backward community which really gets all the benefit. The really backward section remains ever backward. Take any community. It is the Cabinet Minister's son who gets the benefit, it is the Gazetted Officer's son who gets the benefit, it is the IAS officer's son who gets the benefit,—all in the name of the backward community. Who cares, who remembers the backward community people residing in the villages? Take even the most forward communities. I know personally there are very backward sections in the forward communities. Take the Brahmins themselves; there are many backward people in that community. There are many people in that community who cannot give education to their children. Is it not a bad principle? I am not saying—please scrap the report. But there is another way of helping these people fully. We have got a proposal and Government have passed orders this year that the children of those people getting an income of not more than Rs. 1,200 per year will get their education free up to S.S.L.C. standard. That is a good step forward. But I will draw the attention of the Government that in Bombay, the children of those people who are getting a pay of Rs. 900 and below get all the education free. Please compare this. You say that you are giving Rs. 5 more as D.A. to N.G.Os. But one of the biggest pressures they have got is the education of their children. Any man's any educated man's first concern is the education of his children. I know people who have starved themselves to get their children educated, to pay

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their school fees. So any person's first concern will be the education of his children. In Bombay any man who gets an income of Rs. 75 and below per month can have his children educated up to the highest level. Here you have gone up to S.S.L.C. It is a forward step, no doubt. But I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to consider what their loss will be if Government take such an imaginative step. With one stroke, it will satisfy all the N.G.Os. instead of this five rupees. I would even state—do not give them five rupees. But give education to their children free. That would have satisfied the N.G.Os. and almost the entire agricultural section in the villages. After all, how many people get more than 75 or 90 rupees a month in the village? 99 per cent of the people get much less. With this one stroke you could have satisfied all the N.G.Os. and all the villagers. After all, what is the loss to the Government? I am not a financier. I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to consider this aspect and see whether it is not possible. You are aiming at a socialistic pattern of society. No step would have been more propitious and more helpful for the attainment of the so-called objective before you, socialistic pattern of society than this. A major portion of the people is not getting more than Rs. 75. It may be that some people getting more than that may get certificates to the effect that they are getting less. It does not matter. After all this one big step would have satisfied many people. I again request the Government to consider whether it is not possible. We are wasting crores. After all this will not be a waste. You are building the future generation and helping the whole country. It will never be a waste. You can cut short other superfluous expenses. That can be spent very usefully in this direction. My friend the Finance Minister will say, when it is a question of giving a little more to the N.G.Os., that they are awaiting reports from Bombay, Madras

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Only Madras.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—You are awaiting reports of so many other States and Madras is one of them. Here is Bombay, our neighbouring State. They have taken a forward step. Why not we? Do not be ashamed of following any State when there is a good example. There is nothing *infra-dig* to follow any step in a good thing. Instead of giving a few rupees more to the N.G.Os., five, six or seven, if you take away their worry of educating their children, I would think that the N.G.Os. would be satisfied, as a good portion of their earnings goes to wards the education of their children. Therefore, I say that in framing the Budget you have not done so with imagination. This Budget is just like a shop-keeper's budget.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—What about childless N.G.Os.?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—God help them.

One other subject, I wish to touch upon is agriculture. One thing which will bring up the standard of life and make the Plans, First, Second, Third or Fourth, a success, bring Ramarajya to the villagers, prosperity to the villagers, and the agriculturists, is the standard of production. What are Government doing for increasing the standard of production in the villages? I have been saying again and again and my friend, the P.W.D. Ministers, is aggressive when I speak—I wish he had been here—I welcome his aggressiveness. It is agreed on all hands that to increase agricultural production, the Ford Foundation which toured the whole State said, three things are necessary, *viz.*, water, abundant water, manure, artificial manure now and seeds, good seeds. There are so many other things. But I am touching upon these things. To improve our own agriculture, to improve food production, these three things are absolutely necessary. Now water is all over the State, all over the land not only over the earth, but underneath the earth also. The ability of a State or a people consists not only in diverting water above the earth, but getting water from underneath the

earth and see that it reaches our fields. For example, in the Malnad areas, where the land is uneven, water does not flow to all the fields. Water has to be taken and lifted up. Of course, lifting is necessary even in the other areas, but more so in the Malnad areas. One thing which will help lifting water and irrigating our fields is electricity. In this country or in any other country, rural electrification is the one thing that is necessary and that will save us from disaster. I do not know whether —just like this Government—the Electricity Board is also lacking in imagination.

2-30 P.M.

Several times I have almost quarrelled with the Hon'ble Minister for P.W.D. and every time he has given a certificate to himself and his Board and his Government that his achievements are marvellous and that nobody can beat it. It is very difficult to quarrel with him because he is more aggressive and his voice is louder. I would like to quote a few examples here. I will just review the progress made by the Mysore Electricity Board in respect of giving electricity and electrifying the rural areas. The Mysore Electricity Board was established in 1957. During 1958-59 as many as 142 villages have been electrified and 1,674 pump sets have been serviced by the Board. Again, 125 sets have been distributed for the period ending November 1959 and 334 pump sets is the target for 1960-61. Very impressive figures indeed for the whole State consisting of 19 districts and two crores of people; 1071 pump sets have been serviced up to the end of November 1959 and it is programmed to distribute 400 sets in 1960-61. I will quote a few examples from Madras also. The target for the 1959-60 was 10,000 pump sets and the connections given were for 18,000 pump sets. Connections were promised for 1,000 villages and connections were given for 1,400 villages. Here, we find that the Board is without money. My friend Sri Baliga and myself were discussing a few days back as to why this Board did not raise money itself just as the Madras Board was doing.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Not in the very first year. Let them settle down to work and then they will be able to do that.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sri S. K. Chettur who was a Sub-Collector in my district is now the Chairman of this Board in Madras. He is an I.C.S. officer which is an anathema in this state. In the year 1958-59 they raised Rs. 4 crores as loan and they have proposed a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs to the licensees in the year 1960-61. In 1960-61 they have targetted to give connection for 1,000 villages. Very recently members of this House might have read that 1,000 villages have been electrified and connections have been given for 15,000 pump sets. The total number of villages that have been electrified in the whole State of Madras till January 1960 is 9,042 and the total number of pump sets given is 94,941. This is the most important thing. The difficulty is not lack of power but lack of will to work. A scheme was sanctioned in my area two years ago but nothing has been done till now. Now they plead lack of materials and lack of time-switch which is absolutely necessary and hence there is no electricity. This is the state of affairs in our State. You say that you are ahead of other States in the production of electricity.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That was a past glory.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I am very glad you are not banking on your past glory.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—By 1962 you will see the increase in our power production.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I hope my Hon'ble friend is quite correct. I request the Government to hasten the progress of rural electrification. It does not matter to me if a small industry here or a small industry there is not started, but rural electrification is absolutely necessary not only to reach your goal of socialistic pattern of society but also for the success of your plans.

With regard to agriculture, I wish to say one or two things. My Hon'ble friend the Minister for Agriculture is not here. According to me, the

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agricultural portfolio is the most important one at the Centre and more so in the States as also its allied subjects, namely, veterinary and fisheries. Some of our Ministers are over burdened with portfolios. The agricultural portfolio alone will be sufficient for any Minister to do useful work. A gentleman from Japan who was deputed by this Government to investigate the development of fisheries in North and South Kanara said that the gold mine was not at Kolar but in the West coast. Not only is it a gold mine but it is also a big dollar earner. It will be a very big dollar earner also if we really develop it. One of the fine fish, *viz.*, Prong in my area is earning a good deal of foreign exchange.

I put this proposition before the Government for what it is worth. This portfolio of agriculture sometimes is changed from hand over hand without any plan. This portfolio was once held by the Chief Minister and with what plan and object it was handed over to another person is not known. Let it be any person, it must be handled only by one person and he should not be burdened with other portfolios. I would welcome that a minister should handle only agriculture but since the two other subjects are allied ones, it is good that that the Minister handles these subjects also.

As regards agriculture, it is going on at a slow pace. I find that there is absolutely no change in the villages. In the many speeches that are made we find so many new ideas but when we go to rural parts, except a fringe of it, we find no change at all. I will give one simple example. In the Second Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission said that provision for giving improved seed was a very large number of seed farms. When my district was in Madras previously, they stated that for one district they would give 20 farms. But ultimately it came down to one for each block. In the whole of the Second Five-Year Plan period the target is 56 farms out of which 48 farms have been given and the remaining are yet to be

implemented. When the Minister for Agriculture visited my area, I pressed for a Seed Farm and ultimately he conceded. He asked me whether I knew anything about agriculture. He thought that I was a lawyer and I did not know anything about agriculture. But, I am a born agriculturist and come from a village and I know a little about agriculture. I say that the Government is not paying due attention to certain fundamental things which are necessary for modernising agriculture. Last time when I was speaking on the Budget I took the Agriculture Department to task. It is a slow moving machinery and it lacks in imagination. If we just consider how agriculture is developed in countries like the United States of America, U.S.S.R. and Japan, we will find that the Government officials take a lot of interest in the life of the villagers. Practically every problem of agriculture is placed before an Agriculture Officer. The agriculturists are free to consult the Agriculture Officers for their difficulties. Though South Kanara is forward in some respects, it is backward in agriculture. There are areas which have not heard of Agricultural Demonstrator at all or fertiliser or lift irrigation, in spite of all the propaganda that is carried on. The Agriculture Department is a neglected department. We must do something to activate it because that is the only department which will save the country.

With regard to minor irrigation, when the Hon'ble Minister Sri K. F. Patil was holding this portfolio some of us from South Kanara waited on him with a request that irrigation potentialities in our district might be thoroughly investigated. After a considerable time a special Irrigation Circle was created but that Circle is not working because it has not been provided with conveyance at all. We find that jeeps are being given to all sorts of officers for all sorts of work but officers of this Circle have got no jeeps at all. I myself insisted that investigations might be undertaken by them but they told me that they were unable to work because of the distance and want of conveyance.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The very idea that jeeps should be given to all officers is not correct.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—There are a number of officers who have got jeeps. I know that it is a scandal. I do not want you to distribute jeeps to every officer. But you say that you are going to expedite minor irrigation works and specially to conduct investigations into these works in malnad areas, and therefore the offices require jeeps. The whole Circle is without a vehicle. How do you expect them to go to several places and execute work? This is the way things are going on.

* When I am speaking on Agriculture, I wish to say one word about fertilisers. Now it is a known fact that we are lacking in fertilisers. Not even 50 per cent of the fertilisers we are able to manufacture in the country. We have got big plans for importing fertilisers. In this context, I think it is wise to see that what little fertilisers we have got are being distributed properly. Just now we had a question about the distribution of fertilisers and iron implements to agriculturists. What I found was, at a very crucial time, in the month of July, in my District, when ammonium sulphate was in great demand, the whole thing disappeared from all the societies. Everything was available in the black-market. A maund of ammonium sulphate which was selling at.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We suspect officers, we suspect co-operatives, we suspect everybody. Whom else to trust? Tell me. It disappears even in the farmer's house.

* **Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.**—We are suspecting you first. You have to set these things right.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It may be one solitary instance which might have happened in one society. I do not think it can disappear in all the societies like that.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—It is not the case in South Kanara only. Everywhere it is so. I will have to say something with regard to co-operative societies also by and by. Fertilisers are distributed through Block

Development Officers or Gram Sevakas and nothing happens. When it is distributed by co-operatives, all these things happen.

With regard to iron implements, we have not heard of iron implements being distributed through co-operative societies in our district at all. It was a pleasant surprise to find it being mentioned that co-operative societies are distributing these implements. I know corrugated zinc sheets are distributed through co-operatives. Naturally they find their way to proper places. I am not saying this with a view to criticise or condemn the Government. What I say is, you are trying these methods again and again. You do not want to change them at all. Please try to look into these matters and modernise these things.

With regard to agriculture, I wish to bring to the notice of the House that recently there was a scheme which was referred to by my friend Sri Mallaradhy what is called the PACKAGE PLAN. This Government alone is backward in these things. It is under the Ford Foundation. The report is available in every library. They toured all over India and they have submitted a report suggesting certain actions to be taken to activate agriculture in the villages. The idea was to select a few villages in each district as a unit and they wanted to activate agriculture by giving fertilisers, good seeds through the Mandal societies. Now I find Madras has already selected a district. It is unfortunate that this Government does not even know this. Yesterday, in the Andhra Assembly, it was stated that they had been asked to select a district and they have submitted a panel of three districts. It is rather surprising that this Government alone does not know anything about this. This Package Plan is very important in the matter of agriculture. My district happens to be the biggest producer of paddy, nearly 21 per cent of the area of the whole State's production is in my district and we are naturally very much interested in this PACKAGE PLAN. And we think we have got a fair claim for this PACKAGE PLAN.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—Is it your desire that your district should be selected?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I am only advancing my claim. I am only sponsoring the very just claims of my district and say that my district is entitled to be considered favourably.

Sir, that is the case with agriculture in the whole State. One thing which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is, as stated by my Hon'ble friend Sri Vaikunta Baliga, the development of cashew-nut industry as one of the dollar-earners. I find very recently that the Deputy Commissioner of South Kanara had sent proposals for the grant of Rs. 50,000 as loan to the district and the amount granted, I understand, is 1500 or less than Rs. 5,000. That is the amount that was supposed to have been granted for such an important scheme which is a big dollar-earner in the whole State.

Coming to Fisheries, Sir, we have got a coast-line of more than 200 miles in North Kanara and South Kanara. Generally when I say some bitter things about the Government, my Hon'ble friend Sri H. M. Channabasappa says: 'We have done so much for South Kanara; you are still criticising us'. It is unfortunate or fortunate that we possess something that is an invaluable asset to the whole State. This 200 miles of sea-coast is meant for the whole State. It does not belong to South Kanara alone. It is a very big gold mine for the whole State. A number of experts have come from Sweden, Japan and other countries. Recently, a Japanese expert came and investigated the whole area. What has been done with regard to that? I find practically no change. After the integration, with all this tall talk of huge expenditure, nothing has been done at all.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have not said that we have spent moneys on fisheries.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—But you have several schemes of expenditure in the South Kanara.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Even the West Coast Road helps you.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Do not take credit for things for which actually you are not responsible. I do not deny we have got the benefits. But it is for the whole State. The Government of India is financing. It is paying all the officers for constructing the roads. Your officers who are doing the work are paid by the Government of India. The whole amount is given by the Government of India. To claim that the whole thing is given to us is not fair. I agree that certain things are being done there.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned at One Minute past Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I was referring to fisheries. I find that very little attention is being paid to this vast subject. I wish that the Government will take up the question of linking up roads and fishery roads. They have taken up some, but in a very niggardly manner. After all there are about 120 short roads in both the districts of North and South Kanara. Out of these only very few roads have been taken up, each running up to two or three miles. These roads are very important links between the coast line and the hinterland. The most important difficulty for the fishermen is transport. A truck here and a truck there have been given on loan or lease. But that is quite insufficient. In spite of these tall claims, there is no systematic attempt for training these fishermen. It is fairly a large population. Just like the agriculturists, it is a very important section of the community and much depends upon training these youth fishermen. A few high schools and a few elementary schools have been started. But no regular training

in fisheries is given to them. That is one of the things that Government will have to take into consideration.

The co-operative societies are working in as well or in as bad a manner amongst the fishermen as anywhere else. One of the most important things is that the fishermen make their catches, but the harvest is reaped by some-body else. It is the middlemen who reap the whole benefit, and ninety per cent of the fishermen do not get the benefit. Credit facilities are very important and co-operative societies are not working in a major portion of the area.

A fishing harbour is a very important thing and till now, though the Government have recognised the importance of these harbours, not a single harbour has been built in both the districts. This socialistic pattern of society will have to be worked from this very little society, which is a very big segment of the population. They are justly treated as backward. Their representation in services and their students in colleges are very few. Government will do very well to direct their attention to this society at an early date.

I also wish to barely touch the question of the Veterinary Department. A few dispensaries have been started, but we find, just like the doctors, trained veterinary doctors, stockmen and compounders have not been posted in most of the hospitals. You have just made a beginning. But what were you doing all these years? Were you sleeping? We find in many of the institutions raw recruits being posted. We have yet to learn that to bring up these villagers, the Veterinary Department should teach them the care of cattle and poultry keeping. In any western country, you see that the village industries thrive and that cattle and poultry keeping is undertaken by each and every farmer. We have yet to learn these things and the Government do not seem to have realised the importance of these things.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER.—Our farmers should have a fish pond and the means for poultry keeping...

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—What is the Government doing? I find in the

whole Plan even very little imagination.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—But that is all private sector. We ourselves cannot go and keep poultry for the farmer.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—But you should encourage people.

Now, one thing I wish to stress is that the most important and revolutionary method to upgrade cattle wealth is artificial insemination. No amount of distributing bulls or having hospitals will upgrade cattle wealth. But artificial insemination is done very slowly. That is a thing much cheaper than distributing bulls and that is the best method. You can bring about revolutionary improvement in the cattle wealth of the State by introducing artificial insemination. During the last Budget Session I have mentioned that. There is no statistics of cattle wealth.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Once in five years we hold census of cattle and quinquennial Census Review shows that we have done exceedingly well so far as cattle wealth is concerned.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—It is necessary to extirpate local scrub bulls. 'Extirpate' does not mean that we should kill them, but those bulls have to be castrated.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Almost 30,000 cattle are being castrated every year.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Why don't Government take up this measure and do it systematically? If that is done systematically along with artificial insemination, it will improve the cattle wealth. That is a measure that the Government will have to take to improve the cattle wealth of the State.

Another important department on which practically the whole future of the State depends is Co-operation. Of course any amount of time can be taken up with this department and the grandiose schemes which are before us. But I might just mention that the gravest allegation against the Government in a neighbouring State was that they had misused these Co-operatives for the purpose of Party ends, i.e., Toddy Tappers' Society. But what I find here is no better is anyway. What I say is that Co-operative Societies are being used or misused practically in a

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majority of cases. I say the whole apparatus of Co-operative Department is being misused for party purposes and any amount of vehement denials in this House or outside will not shut down the fact that they are being misused. A certain amount of misuse is inevitable in any set-up of things. I do not deny that the Ministers or the Leader of the Party will have to bow down to partymen to a certain extent but with this amount of misuse of the Department on which the whole Society depends, I do not know what the future will be and it is indeed too bleak. You will not be surprised that people as a whole might lose faith in Co-operatives if the Government does not realise its responsibility and set matters right. The other day when I was mentioning it, the Minister challenged me to give facts and figures. A certain gentleman has sent me typed copies giving details about instances. This is the case everywhere. You refuse to see good in any other person except in your own partymen. If it is a Co-operative Bank, it is only a Khaddar-clad gentleman whom you pitch upon to become the Head of it. I do not say that there are not good people among Khaddar-clad gentlemen. This is not a party matter. If you have got faith, you have got to think better and do better things in this sphere. When I was taking part in a bye-election in Coorg some time back, one of the most important things

agitating the public mind was the defalcation in a Co-operative Bank in Virajpet. The Congress Secretary of the area was also the Secretary of the Bank. There was defalcation to the tune of Rs. 1,75,000.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The whole thing has been gone into and steps have been taken and the whole Society has been rehabilitated. But for the prompt steps taken, the whole thing would have gone to the dogs. People of their own accord came forward and said that they would not withdraw their deposits.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—You don't realise in every case where the officers of the Bank or Society misappropriate and why do you refuse to take action against them? Why do you feel shy to take action?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—If my memory is correct, no Congressman was connected with that.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—The Secretary of the Bank was a Congressman of Virajpet. I came to know the whole history of it when I was there. One other important thing I find is that the Minister for Co-operation confines his attention to only a few districts in old Mysore, whether it is under the First Five-Year Plan, or the Second Plan or Third Plan. His narrowness is so much that he practically knows no problem outside the old Mysore area. I will only refer to page 20 of the brief Report. Under Housing Schemes, it is stated :—

“The progress under the first two Schemes is noted below :—

<i>Plan provision</i>	<i>Expenditure till the end of 1958-59</i>	<i>Number of tenements constructed</i>
I Rs. 85.92 lakhs	Rs. 29.37	956
II Rs. 244.85 lakhs	Rs. 118.81	1959
III Under this scheme, applications for loans are awaited.		

The last Scheme is being implemented during the current year.

In addition, the following progress has been achieved in the integrated areas :—

<i>Ye</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>No. of houses constructed</i>
1956-57	7.36 lakhs	149
1957-58	2.19 „	114
1958-59	1.53 „	22

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I want the Hon'ble Member to read it properly.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—That is stated under 'Housing Schemes'. It was a matter with which I was a little bit connected. I had a discussion with the Hon'ble Minister. Practically very little had been done in my District and that is what I find in other integrated areas also. That is the progress we are achieving with regard to one of the most important subjects of housing.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The Hon'ble Member should read both together. The words used are 'in addition to what is spent above'.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I want to know how many houses have been built during these years in the integrated areas.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The Hon'ble Member will find that there are four types of schemes and you cannot have plantation labour schemes all over the State. It is only in the Plantation area that we can have them.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—The only inference I can draw from the figures supplied here is that the number of houses constructed in 1958-59 is only 22.

It is admitted that Mysore has ports only in South and North Kanara. There are 20 of them of which Mangalore, Malpe, Bhatkal and Karwar are fairly important ports and the Government is going to develop one of them as a major port. In spite of the provisions made year after year in the budget, they have done practically nothing to improve them all these years.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have not made a tall claim that we have made a major achievement.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—You have not even spent the money allotted for these ports. You allot certain money for this purpose and you do not spend even half of it. I am not saying that you should develop Mangalore or Malpe or Karwar. Develop any port. All of them are important to us. When you have got so many ports, you do not take an overall picture. While discussing these matters with the

Minister or with the department, there is a very hazy notion as if they are certain foreign things. I had a certain thing to do with the Ports Officer the other day. He has got his Headquarters in Mangalore whereas the Headquarters of his department ought to be in Bangalore. He is touring from North Kanara to South Kanara and to Bangalore. It looks as if he is leading the whole department and the Minister by the nose. I may repeat that there are very clear allegations against this officer from responsible persons in the district and from responsible papers.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—After all, the officer is not here. You pass on the information and we will go into it.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—This is the place where we can say what we have got to say. Why should we pass on the information? You note it down and take action.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—The Government have not at all studied the subject of ports. I request the Government to depute a few of our experts to Tuticorin or Cochin or Madras or Bombay in order to study how things are done there. I can understand that the Hon'ble Minister may not be well-versed in these matters since he is new to this subject and it is just possible that the officers also may not be well-versed in the subject of ports. In that case there is nothing wrong in consulting people who know these things better. With regard to the major port, unless this Government takes some immediate steps it may slip out of our hands. Very powerful sources are working against this State and Madras wants to develop Tuticorin as a major port. It does not matter which port in our State is developed as a major port. After all, whatever be that port it will be the property of the whole State but due to our ineptitude or negligence we should not allow it to slip out of our hands.

Then, a few words with regard to education. If there is any department which is in a chaotic condition, this is one of them. I had a discussion with those who ought to know about these things and it is admitted that the University is at loggerheads with the

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Government and *vice versa* and the students are at loggerheads with everybody.

With regard to the appointment of the Heads of Departments or of the University or of the Professors, we have to repeat again and again that it is the community that comes first and the future of the department or the University comes only second. This Government is prepared to sacrifice the interests of the University and the department for the sake of helping a certain gentleman to get the post of Head of a department. I do not wish to name any person because it is not necessary to do so but what I find is that efficiency is sacrificed at the altar of communalism.

Then, I wish to dwell with regard to student indiscipline. I was a student myself for a number of years. We had so much respect for the University and for the professors and teachers. Have the present-day students any respect for the teachers and professors? Why have they lost all respect for their teachers and professors?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—This is too sweeping.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—It may be sweeping. I have discussed with the students of the Law College, with the students of the Engineering College and with the students of many other colleges. Their only complaint is that all sorts of people are dumped into the colleges as professors. People who cannot teach and lecture are dumped into the colleges; the Government took so much of time to appoint a professor in the Law College; they changed the names of professors several times and ultimately a gentleman was appointed. Thus, the students have a sorry tale to tell so far as all these things are concerned.

4 P.M.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—If something has gone wrong in the Law College, how can there indiscipline be in other colleges?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Everywhere it is so. One of the main

causes for indiscipline is that the students have lost respect for the professors and lecturers who cannot teach. My request to the Government is that they should take these things into their own hands. Last time when I said about the control of the University by the Government, the Government replied that the University was an autonomous body. If the Universities are autonomous, the Government have got to do something and they cannot idly look on.

With regard to the High Schools all over the State run by the Local Bodies, I have to say one or two things. The Local Bodies are extinct now. After all the Government has to bear the burden of running these schools if the so called Taluk Boards are not in a position to run them. The Government ultimately cannot sit quiet and allow these institutions to go to the dogs. They have to come to their rescue. So, why not the Government take over the institutions from the Local Bodies and run them? Unless it is done the Taluk Boards will not be able to run them.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—What about democratic decentralisation?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—In theory it is all right. It may not be practicable always.

Lastly a few words about the Police. The only mention I find is in page 78 of the Brief Report of Development of the Police Department to the effect that certain hutments have been put up. The reorganisation of Police consists on putting up a certain number of buildings for the constables and a number of stations and nothing else. Even after 13 years of Independence we are still going backward and not forward. The only progress we have made is to put up some hutments for constables and a few stations for the Police and nothing else.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Have you forgotten that a few days ago the Home Minister of India congratulated the Mysore Police and said that they had done exceedingly well in the matter of detection of crimes?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I congratulate the Mysore Police for that.

The Chief Minister of Bombay State said that 491 police constables and officers were prosecuted for very serious offences. As a parallel to that Sri Mahadevan, the Police Commissioner of Madras said that the Law College Police Station was the best police station working in the State. The Police Constables of the Law College Police Station are all S.S.L.Cs. and so it has got a best record. So, it is not a question of contributing a few buildings. In an independent country, the same mentality which was there during pre-independence days is there without any re-orientation. The mentality of the Police has not changed. It is the new method and people with higher qualifications that we want. I know with a pittance of a few rupees these people cannot be employed. But, if you really want to reorganise the police, you must have qualified persons as Constables. You are spending money for so many things. Why not you give these people a little more? Why not you recruit persons with S.S.L.C. qualification? The Hon'ble Chief Minister knows what happened in Bangalore City and how the Police behaved. They have no imagination. If the officers have any imagination, such things would not occur.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sri J. B. Mallaradhy has spoken about the Police in Mysore.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I was a witness and the Hon'ble Minister admitted that they broke law. They went into the hostels in Bangalore and beat the boys and one boy unfortunately lost his life. It is not a new mentality. It is inherited from the Britishers and you do not want to change it. Unless you reorientate the Police Department, there is no future and the future, if at all there is, is bleak indeed. Let alone the Police. The Government also are not sticking to their policies. The Chief Minister stated that a judicial enquiry was not necessary and that a revenue officer would be asked to fire into those things. He appointed

the Divisional Commissioner very late when people began to forget that there was a disturbance. I wrote to the Divisional Commissioner stating that I was prepared to give evidence. I was given a reply that as there were cases in the court, there was legal objection to the enquiry being held and therefore the enquiry had been suddenly postponed. What a lack of imagination when your officers broke the law, you have prosecuted a few students. When you have excused your executive officers, could you not have excused the students? I am not telling that boys are innocent. Could you not have withdrawn those cases? The Chief Minister had made a definite promise that the enquiry would be instituted immediately and it was only when the case went up to the High Court that an officer was appointed and nothing has been done. We know that after some time all of us will go after the Budget session and the public will forget it and the whole thing will be buried seven fathoms deep.

Now I come to the pet subject of Prohibition. This is the one subject that I am going to din into the ears of the Ministers again and again. The Police Department is very bad today because of this prohibition. I was a practising lawyer for 22 years and I know that the Police are good people. This prohibition has given ample opportunities for them to make money. Human nature is such that when there is an opportunity, everybody will try to grab it. The whole Department is defiled on account of this prohibition.

I know certain people, certain leaders of the P.S.P. and Congress are for prohibition. One man can commit a blunder once, twice, but not perpetually. One Nobel Prize-winner in America recently said that a few pegs a day make one's life last longer, and that does not harm anybody. We are not going to follow that gentleman because he said that. We must be practical people. We find that society is being defiled; the whole Department is being defiled. Why don't you correct it? If words from the Opposition are not sufficient, why don't you institute an enquiry? I do not say judicial

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enquiry, but institute a confidential enquiry by a person of any status to find out how things are going on in the Police Station. We are told that 1400 cases were instituted in Hassan District and almost all the cases are undefended: they are all "mamool" cases and each person selling liquor has to give certain "mamool" and these cases are undefended. That is the sort of thing that is going on and the Hon'ble Minister knows it and privately admits it.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—No, no. I do not admit in private what I do not admit in public.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Is it not a question of finance? It is a question of the country, the purity of administration. I would put finance last. I would again appeal to the Government not to stand on false prestige. You can convince the Prime Minister of India. He is not a man who is not prone to reason. There might be other hard-boiled gentlemen who refuse to see reason. But it is not so in his case. I do not wish to take the time of the House more. This Budget I should say is a budget without any imagination, without any breadth of vision and it is not going to bring us a socialistic pattern of society at all.

†Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Mangalore--I).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget wholeheartedly in its entirety with regard to every item that is put forward before the House for its expenditure. I wish to congratulate my esteemed friend Sri Mariappa and the Finance Department for presenting such a nice Budget. But that does not mean that all that they have done has reached a stage of perfection, that they can rest on their oars and that they could not have done better. It is only in that light that I wish to make a few suggestions and see how far they would find acceptance either from the esteemed members of the Cabinet or from the House. Sir, I am very happy to find that our State has become surplus on revenue account for two consecutive

years, which has been a fairly large amount. Sir, may I invite the attention of the House to page 2 of the Budget Memorandum? There we find that for the year 1958-59 surplus on revenue account was Rs. 990.81, a figure that ought to make anybody happy. Sir, at page 3, I find according to the revised figures for 1959-60, it has left us with a surplus of 494.80. But my happiness was a fleeting one when I probed into the matter further. I wanted to know why there was so much money left over and why there were so many schemes which were really deserving and which could have been and which should have been accepted and whether the revenue which was collected for a particular purpose, was spent for that particular purpose. I invite the attention of the House to pages 24 and 25 of the Budget Memorandum where details about taxes on vehicles are given. You will find there that the receipts under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act for 1958-59 come to Rs. 260.88. What was it intended for? Was it not intended to be distributed for the purpose of maintenance of roads or for the purpose of laying out new roads for the purpose of helping the owners of vehicles to save their vehicles from wear and tear? I submit that the tax was imposed for the purpose of laying roads particularly in the rural areas and an assurance was given at that time when the Act was passed that the whole amount would be spent for that purpose. I see nothing has been spent for that purpose. What happens to the surplus amount of Rs. 260.88 lakhs? That is not a performance about which we need be very happy. Let me be understood properly. I am not at all disputing. What is past is past. I want to rivet the attention on the present. If the amount is still not disbursed, it may be disbursed early.

[SRI R. G. KAMATH in the Chair]

If I am making a mistake I would like to be corrected and told that this amount has been disbursed. I have tried my best to understand. But I have not been able to find any item of expenditure. The expenditure that is

mentioned lower down in the same Schedule mentions a figure of Rs. 11.34 and that also is a compensation paid to local bodies.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—To whom should it be distributed? It goes into the general revenues and from there to Communications, Projects, etc. I want my Hon'ble friend to make it very clear.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Hon'ble Minister may note down the points and reply finally.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I would be very happy to hear him because I do not want to engage the attention of the House if I am on a wrong track; I want to know from the Hon'ble Finance Minister where this amount of Rs. 260.88 lakhs has gone.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I would like to explain that this amount goes into general revenues and expenditure items are all mentioned for 1958-59. This money is not earmarked for any special expenditure. After paying compensation to local bodies, the balance goes to General Revenues.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Sir, my friend's explanation that it has gone to the general revenues may require a little further scrutiny. I may be wrong. But still, so far as the Budget is concerned, why it was collected was that it should be spent on the maintenance of roads where vehicles move and not to augment the general revenues. The tolls were abolished on the distinct understanding that the amount that would be collected out of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act was to be spent for the purpose of maintenance of roads, particularly roads where vehicles are plying.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are spending much more on communications, roads and bridges.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, this principle of ear-marking moneys for specific purposes was opposed....

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Sir, to be told that it has gone into the general revenues, is to say that what is collected under the Motor Vehicles Taxation

is meant to augment the general revenues.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Quite right. We take it to the general revenue and we ear-mark larger sums of money for communications.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Sir, I suggest that it would be proper that so far as these collections are concerned, they are spent to the maximum extent to give relief to the vehicles that are taxed for that purpose. The tax on the vehicles is imposed in order to maintain roads, in order to put up bridges and to give other facilities for motoring or for persons who are owning vehicles and who are carrying on that profession.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Perfectly right. But you must understand that that sum alone is not sufficient. We want something more than that.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Sir, this old argument of saying that some huge expenditure is incurred somewhere, hardly satisfies me. I would say that there must be some sort of understanding and reconciliation. I am stressing this aspect for the reason that the House is aware that these vehicles are plying normally and enormously in urban areas and industrial centres of Bangalore, Mangalore, Hubli, Dharwar, Karwar, etc. I do say that the roads in these places where vehicles are earning this income should not be neglected.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Does the Hon'ble Minister for Finance accept the principle that when special taxes are levied, the proceeds out of those taxes are definitely ear-marked for some definite and specific purpose? Is that principle of taxation accepted?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—No.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Sir, the information furnished in the Budget is that a sum of Rs. 2 crores has gone into the general revenues. Let me take the figure for 1959-60—it is 230 lakhs under 'estimate' and 300 lakhs under 'Revised'. I am mentioning this particularly for the reason that it is likely that this amount is not spent at all. It is revealed in

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the shape of surplus for the two years. I am saying that for the reason that we find under the head "INTEREST" (on page 40) revenue mounting up from the estimates of 61 lakhs to 108 lakhs. I do not know, Sir, whether I am right in thinking that these amounts have been invested. That is why interest realisations have been augmented.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Certainly, I do not keep loose cash at all. We only keep cash liquid to meet absolute necessities and invest the balance immediately. That is the reason why we make 100 lakhs.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am grateful to the Finance Minister for telling us that he tries to invest every pie that is available and that is why the interest income has gone up. I am grateful to him. In these days when money is needed for so many expansion schemes to be carried on, to say that there has been surplus and that we invest in interest earning securities—I fail to follow the logic.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I am very sorry that my friend does not look at the picture in an integrated manner. We have to augment income as far as possible and a lot of money will be coming in and we do not need all the money immediately in the same month. Knowing this, why should we keep loose cash? Is it not wise that we invest the surplus money for short terms—for three months, six months, and earn some interest? There are so many development works suffering for want of funds.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Sir, let me confess once again that, it is that part of it that I am unable to follow. To keep money idle is one of the worst sins, that nobody can do. But my grievance is, when there are so many schemes which have not been implemented money has not been spent and that is why it has remained there. It is quite possible that this money that has been earned under the Motor Vehicles Taxation has remained unspent. Sir, I only want to say that my Hon'ble friend the Finance

Minister may kindly try to enlighten me and the House on to know question. I will be glad to know that more money has been earned by way of interest. It is possible that if the same policy of not spending moneys is followed in 1959-60, you may be able to earn even 3 crores.

Let me come to another point, Sir,—(Head 15 - on page 29) Receipts under Sugar Cane Cess Act. There is a fairly large amount. The explanation is again referred to page 127. I believe, Sir, that the Sugar Cane Cess Act was intended to collect money to be spent on improvement of communications in that area and not for any other purpose. I am not aware where this fund has gone. It is written here in one sentence: 'Government is considering'. I do not know whether it requires such a long time for the utilisation of this fairly large amount which comes to 55 lakhs and 45 lakhs.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I can assure you that the Cess is ear-marked for some purposes and that money has been spent for the improvement of communications in that particular area. Money will also be ear-marked for health measures and for research work connected with the development of sugar cane.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I never doubt the *bona fides* of my Hon'ble friend. I am thoroughly satisfied. But whether it is spent at the moment or whether the money is still idle, I want to know. I request him to give me facts and nothing else. To be told that we have got money in the bank serves no purpose at all. All that we want is a little more energy in spending these moneys more diligently.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I say for the information of the Hon'ble Member that in Mandya area alone we have spent more than a crore.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—To tell the House that more than a crore has been spent in Mandya area is not meeting the point. Is it spent for the purpose?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is spent out of this cess fund and for the purpose for which it was intended.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Sir, I invite his attention to page 127. It reads :

“There was a balance of Rs. 3,06,259 in the sugar cane cess fund on 31st March 1959.”

4-30 P.M.

I will read the next sentence. “The question of transferring this balance to the fund is under consideration”. From the date of issue of this memorandum, you would have spent. All that I submit is that the Hon’ble Minister should look into the aspect that I am presenting rather than assure the House generally, vaguely and unprecisely by saying that everything has been spent.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I do not say that every pie has been spent. In certain cases, we have not yet received plans and estimates for roads and bridges. This money is earmarked for certain purposes and it will not be transferred to any other purpose.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I do not attach any blame as it will be casting reflections on myself. What I want to impress is, if something has been done, something more could be done. If one lakh is collected and Rs. 5 is spent and the balance is kept, it is not worthwhile. Find out how much has been spent and how much has not been spent; why so much was not spent, and why that amount has not been transferred yet.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I think the entire explanation on page 127 will positively convince the Hon’ble Member with regard to the intention of the Government. It is for the first time that we have explained in detail.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—If my Hon’ble friend wants me to cover the intention, I have understood. But my point is, that there is a little doubt in my mind. It may be wrong and it may be small. The doubt is whether this amount has been spent. But what I do maintain is that the Government and the Hon’ble Minister may kindly look into it whether anything can be done.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In new areas, there is delay. We have yet to receive the plans and estimates from certain areas.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—It is not a question or a desire to avoid delay. As already repeatedly expressed by me, I am addressing the House and the Hon’ble Ministers to look into it.

Sir, there is one more head under which a large amount has not been spent and I am asking why that amount has not been spent. It is under “Other Receipts” 62 lakhs, on page 31. If it had been an isolated item, it would have been all right. If there are many more such instances, we feel that we are not happy. Under the Mysore Electricity Taxation on Consumers’ Act, 1959 and under the rules framed thereunder, every consumer of electricity in the State is required to pay every month a duty on the rate fixed in respect of energy consumed by him during the previous month. I find that Rs. 62,60,000 has been collected.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—At the rate of two nP. the maximum is three nP.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—And now both these funds, the Sugar Cane Cess Fund and this Electricity Taxation Fund, are found under this head. I would only read two sentences, because, I am sure everybody would have read the whole memorandum. “.....After deducting the expenses of collection and recovery to be transferred to a reserve fund as called the “State Sugarcane Cess Fund.” Without going further, I submit that the question may be re-examined and the moneys ploughed back.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—What exactly do you mean by the money being ploughed back? You want the moneys earmarked for certain purposes to be spent for those purposes only, I suppose. So far as the Sugarcane Cess Fund is concerned, it is all right.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—All that I am submitting is that the Hon’ble Minister will look into it.

On page 6, you have the statement showing the expenditure on Nation-building departments. Here again, I am suggesting only for purposes of

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showing that something better could have been done. We find that under "Education," there has been a lapse of 33 lakhs; under "Agriculture" including "Horticulture," another lapse of 44 lakhs; Under "Animal Husbandry" 17 lakhs; "Industries Supplies including Sericulture"—43 lakhs; "Medical" 14 lakhs. Under the capital expenditure which is not met from revenue, I find that about 2½ crores have lapsed. All that I want to submit and impress is that a little more energising will do our State a lot of good.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Are you showing the lapses of the various departments?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am saying that the amounts shown are not utilised. Why I am saying is that the same thing may not happen with regard to the expenditure we are now sanctioning in the Budget. Every pie in every item of the Budget head should be fully utilised.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The conclusion does not follow from the remarks you are making.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Does Sri. Mallaradhy mean that I have no right to say what I am saying? I do support the Government. I have the right.

Now, Sir, there is another explanation which has been trotted out every year. Under the sub-head "Medical" on page 66 of the Budget Memorandum, you find that there is a lapse of Rs. 13,42,000. This is savings of what Hospital necessities, equipment?

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—It is highly metaphysical. Is it excess expenditure or lapse?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I was rather unhappy particularly with regard to the explanation offered under the head "Hospital Necessaries." Today in every hospital, necessities are not available. Patients are put to immense loss, trouble and suffering. Could not the grant earmarked specially allotted for hospital necessities—have been spent?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Will you kindly see further, down? Increased provision has been made because bills will be received for payment in 60-61.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—You are telling that prospectively you are going to spend. But what I am asking you is that everything that is allotted should be spent. That is what I am telling you.

I am rather not quite happy under one head *viz.* Centrally sponsored schemes and schemes for which central subvention is given. Will the Hon'ble Minister kindly have a statement prepared of all these schemes. To some extent I have made it. I want to know what amount has lapsed, why the lapses could not be prevented, etc. I know it is a thing of the past but I do want to impress upon the Government that not only these lapses hurt the State but they have also far-reaching consequences resulting in a chain of repercussions. It becomes difficult for us to go to the Planning Commission for such schemes because they will say that we are not able to spend the money given to us. That way we may indirectly lose the prospective help we are likely to get and we should legitimately get. The particular items under which this subvention and help has not been fully availed of are it is only illustrative and not exhaustive—item 36 on page 86 of the Budget Memorandum. The explanation that is given is that the schemes are fully implemented. I do not know whether that kind of explanation should ever be placed before any House at all. At the time when they formulated the scheme, could they not have employed more staff?

I cannot possibly fail to refer to Demand No. 39 "Civil Works." I wish to refer to the West Coast Road and the roads leading to the ports and fishery roads mentioned in pages 91 and 39. My friend, the Leader of the Opposition also referred to them. This is nothing new that was sanctioned before integration and they should have been completed long ago. While matters stand like that, to be told that for Gangoli a crore has been spent and so much has been spent on the West

Coast Road is absolutely not proper. The purpose of my criticism is that we should not be told time and again that this large amount is spent in the district and that the revenues of the State are going to be affected by it. On the other hand, what has been given by the Centre in the shape of West Coast Road is going to augment the revenues by a few crores when communications and trade and commerce develop. There is absolutely no doubt that it is highly beneficial and if an item like that is there for which we get Central assistance, it should get top priority. In this connection, I may mention the discontent that prevails at the Centre for not implementing such schemes speedily and the cost of completing the non-completed lengths of road increases year after year. They have also to foot the bill and since the expenses are going up by delaying, it is time that we became a little cautious and avoided the criticism by the Centre that where Rs. 10 crores would have sufficed it had increased to Rs. 30 crores due to our delay. Not that they will refuse to foot the bill. We must consider the consequence it will have on our other requests to the Centre. It is in this connection that I want to refer to the roads leading to the ports. For this purpose there is a subvention from the Centre to the extent of Rs. 2½ crores and it was the direction of the Centre that this amount should be spent as expeditiously as possible, if possible within the course of a year. If that amount had been spent, more amount would have been given. All that is wanted is a little more exertion on our part. These roads which lead to the ports not only provide access to the ports for the hinterland but they have also a multi-lateral beneficial effect. The whole commerce of the Mysore State today is so badly shaped that the poor and innocent citizens of this State have to pay with regard to a number of articles and items all over the 74,000 sq. miles to the extent of Rs. 12 crores annually. The Government have to take note of it. The goods which otherwise would have

passed through the ports of Mysore State are taken to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Vizag and Cochin. If these goods are processed through our ports, not only will our State get Rs. 12 crores but it will also benefit by the employment potential it will generate and the other incidental services that will be rendered to our State. While on this question, I may mention that for every ton of ore processed through the port about Rs. 20 are spent by way of charges. In 1957 not a single ton was being sent through the ports of the Mysore State and it was only in October 1957 that the first shipment was sent through the Honavar port and thereafter, so far as I know, nothing has been sent through it at all.

As the Hon'ble Minister is aware, the dimension of export of ore as advised by the State Trading Corporation is of the order of one million tons. How can this one million ton ore be exported unless the State makes up its mind and equips the ports with better equipments, cranes, barges and other facilities that are necessary. The ports and pilotage have received scanty attention. They being a new subject, require greater attention to be paid. Just because it is a new subject nobody is looking into it. So far as the question of a major port is concerned, it is a subject matter of the Centre. But, that is not absolutely the last word. It is up to the State Government to tell the Centre that we must have a major port. Our commerce dimensions as envisaged by the Traffic report which was submitted to the Government are of the order of Rs. 9.4 lakhs for the Mangalore port alone. Export of ore of two million tons has to be processed through these ports but it has not received the immediate attention of the Government. If I refer to the budget of the last year, a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was provided but not a single pie was spent. What is really wanted is an excellent staff which has not been recruited. Beyond having a Port Officer and another officer for collection of customs we have no other staff. We do want a very energetic, experienced and well equipped staff for our ports. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Government to bestow

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attention on the immediate employment of excellent staff. If necessary they must be sent elsewhere for training.

Let every port be examined; let the State Port Officer be given assistance and let him submit a report for every port so that the whole thing may be considered. In this connection I wish to state that it is not as if reports are not ready. They are ready and are in the Secretariat itself. A report was submitted by Dr. Chacko and another by Mr. Advani, the State Port Officer. That report has never been examined and that report has to be implemented. All that I wish to state is that this particular matter is being light heartedly treated. It is a matter in which the State has to get crores of rupees. I do not wish to take more time of this House and I would only request the Hon'ble Minister to persuade his colleagues and the Government to try to get maximum help for development of these ports. For every State, help has been given by the Planning Commission and they have received foreign aid. I shall not try to analyse the claims of various ports for development. If we embark on that we are likely to delay the whole scheme. I wholeheartedly support the statement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Ports that the Government has pressed the claim of Mangalore. I am saying that because, if we look to the figures of exports that have been handled till now, it is of the order of 4½ lakhs tons for Mangalore, Malpe 17,390 tons Coondapur 16,670 tons and North Kanara 21,700 tons. I am saying all this because nothing can be done overnight. Financial assistance for sustaining commerce is necessary and men are necessary. It is not easy to develop a port. We have enough material in the report of Mr. Chacko,-- Intermediary Ports Committee Report, The Traffic Report, etc., which have been recently submitted. They have to be given adequate study.

I would just refer to greater utilisation of forest wealth. It is known that Mysore State is perhaps the one State that makes the largest profit of

about Rs. 5 crores as can be seen from the Budget, from forest wealth. I want to make two suggestions to the Government. Today the country is spending nearly Rs. 7 crores by importing sleepers. In the Western Ghats we have got timber of the required quantity and quality for making sleepers. It is only a question of using it in a scientific manner. I feel that there is great scope for augmenting our revenue to the extent of a couple of crores of rupees every year and the Central Government might be too willing because it is a question of saving foreign exchange. If I analyse various aspects of forest wealth it will take a long time but I cannot possibly omit to refer to one thing. The Mysore Government pressed its claim for establishing a Second Ship Yard at Karwar. It was certainly a *bona fide* belief that its claim was very good and it should have been established here. For the reasons beyond the control of the State Government it has not come about as yet. But the potential resources, the wood and timber and the power and craftsmen are all there and Government might consider the question of having a small Yard which again will bring in a couple of crores of rupees as revenue.

My friend Sri V. Srinivasa Shetty was pleased to say that with regard to stepping up food production South Kanara might be the first. In that connection may I refer to page 18 of the book published by the Government of Mysore in Maps? The entire analysis, so far as food production is concerned, is found there. It will be seen that the largest area under cultivation is in South Kanara. The quantity of paddy that is harvested is largest there. In this connection I have to mention to the Minister that out of 3 lakhs for the second crop, two lakhs have not been cultivated. Not that there is no water. This Government was pleased to appoint a Committee to go into the matter with the Deputy Commissioner at the head and a report was submitted. It was that report that was referred to by my friend Sri Srinivas Shetty which showed all the possibilities and the Hon'ble Minister

was mightily pleased with the idea on the subject and wanted to take action on it. I would suggest that any unavoidable delay now and hereafter at least should be avoided. The import of that is nothing less than 50,000 tons and it may even come up to one lakh tons of foodgrains which can be grown by the aid of lift irrigation. West of westernghats, water cannot be taken by gravitation; it has to be done by power through electric pumps and it was in that connection that Sri. Shetty said that scope was not fully exploited. What is mentioned is that 500 pump sets have been installed in the District of South Kanara. His suggestion which I entirely endorse is that it is easy and possible to fit up at least 10,000 pump sets in the District of South Kanara. Lack of power should not be the reason that should hold up this work. We have been urging the Government to build up stores that are required in the shape of wire and other articles for a long time. A scrutiny of the stores that are held by the Electricity Board is one that ought to be brought into focus immediately. These things cannot be done overnight. It takes a long time. If the Government really means business and wants to maximise food production, particularly rice production, there is no doubt that this step should be taken immediately. What has now been done is that a circle officer has been appointed. As my friend said, if that person has to go to inaccessible places, where there is no common bus service or common carrier, how has he to go there unless he is given a vehicle of any kind? Let it be a scooter or a motor bicycle or a cycle. If nothing is given, the expenditure that will be incurred at the circle will be zero. If they are given the necessary facilities, let me assure the Government of the whole-hearted support of almost every raiyat. They have deposited money and more than two years have elapsed. Time and again this subject has been brought to the notice of the Government and at least now I hope, it will receive proper attention. With regard to stepping up food production under the head 'Rice', I put an interpellation on the

floor of the House as to how far it was possible to grow topioca in the Mysore State and the answer was that there was immense scope. It is easy to grow; it will not cost much and it is going to supplement food and there is absolutely no doubt about it. It is required for industrial purposes also. Further that area where topioca could be grown cannot be used for any other purpose also. In that light attention could be bestowed on it. The next question is, that there is power shortage. This problem could be tackled in two ways. One is by staggering distribution and requesting industrialists to take holidays not on the same day, *i.e.*, Sunday, but on a separate day in a week with the result that one set of people will be releasing power for the purpose of irrigation. That idea is worth consideration and the Government should consider it. I am told that in so many States that has been done and it is possible here also. In my District, I will persuade friends in charge of industries to agree to this staggering of power distribution without any injury to their industries. I may at the same time mention one more subject which the Government might consider. Today, they are thinking in terms of power generation of 10 lakhs of kilowatts, if not crores. I say there are small projects within the means of the State and the Centre would really come forward and help the States because power generation is so much attached to them. I might incidentally mention that this subject was broached at the Delhi level and they were willing to help the State. What is wanted is is that Government might be pleased to try and see whether small perennial falls with a drop of 400 feet could be made use of for generating power in which case foreign exchange is not necessary for getting machinery. Professor Thacker has stated that it is easy to manufacture machinery within the country and that might be considered.

5-P.M.

May I mention one thing with regard to the Information Department? The

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Information Department is intended for supplying information, special features and things that can attract people not only in the State but Centre and outside also. I do not say that Government is responsible for it. But what I do want is that the Government may please consider supplying information of various things correctly. In the Hindustan Year Book of 1959, the following is mentioned under the head 'coconut' "..... falling within the territory of North Kanara of Bombay and South Kanara and Malabar of Madras." I do not know whether the Government is responsible. I do say that the Information Department should look into these things. I wrote to this Publisher. I also write to any publisher whenever there is a mistake. But I have no Information Department with me to do all these things. All that I am submitting is that our Information Department should be so activated that it should have plenty of literature to distribute and correct mistakes that may be happening. I do not hold the Government responsible for anything that is not correct. What I submit is that the Information Department should have watched these things and found out whether there is any wrong information.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That can only be corrected in the next edition.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—How was such information sent to the party for publication?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Is it the Government of Mysore that sent the information?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The point is that the Hindustan Year Book have collected information from individuals.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I request my Hon'ble friend Sri Baliga to say whether it is stated in that Book that the information was given by the Information Department.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Sir, my friend the Hon'ble Minister for Finance is putting a poser, a question,

I never said that the Mysore Government did it.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—He says it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, I am being misquoted like this. A fairly important publication should contain all these facts. That this has not attracted the attention of the Information Department even after its publication shows that the Information Department is enjoying the deepest slumber. That is all.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am blaming nobody. I am only saying that the Information Department may kindly bestow attention on such important publications which are circulated all round India and the world. In a wide area, in a multitude of subjects to be dealt with, things like this could and can happen. Government can never be held responsible for it, particularly when they are published by private effort. But what the Information Department can do is to have a vigilant eye and try to prevent the injury that comes about. Suppose a man in the U.S.A. wants to know where coconuts are available. He finds that South Kanara is in the Madras State.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That suggestion is noted, Sir.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Not only with regard to this but I shall also be making several other suggestions and I request the Government to see that our position is not jeopardised by anything of this type.

Sir, I shall now refer to the position of assets and liabilities. I would not have referred to that except for the circumstance that a very strange and a very hard case has come to my notice. That is with regard to the co-operative bank that exists in South Kanara. It is said, Sir, that these assets and liabilities have not been divided and apportioned as yet and repayments that have been made four years ago or at least three years ago have not been adjusted. Bonds discharged are not returned and poor people are so much troubled. I have got a copy of the communication addressed to the State Government praying for early relief and yet nothing has happened. I am

only mentioning one instance. Just to show that this question of apportioning the assets and liabilities is a very important one and that this matter should be settled as expeditiously as possible. It is a very complicated question. It will not be possible to solve all in one sitting. But unless we begin to tackle it, particularly taking cases like that where institutions are injured, how can it be solved at all? My complaint is that nobody has bestowed attention on this subject. Such hardships to the citizens of the State may kindly be avoided as far as possible.

Sir, one more aspect to which I will refer in the general discussion on the Budget is that there is lack of uniformity with regard to fiscal laws even today. An interpellation was put by me in 1958. Answer was furnished on the floor of the House. It revealed several heads in respect of which uniformity has not been brought about. A long time has elapsed since then. Would it not be right that all citizens of the State should have uniform fiscal laws—judged by the same test and making equal contribution towards revenue and sharing the benefits from that revenue—all these should be uniform with regard to all persons? May I take it, Sir, that this will receive immediate attention? It is not with respect to one subject. There are at least half-a-dozen or more subjects.

Sir, apart from the question of fiscal laws, there is also the question of general revenues, including land revenue. I do find there is considerable disparity in the levels of taxation with regard to land revenue. Would not my friend the Finance Minister be happy to have some sort of adjustment and uniformity brought about among the several areas? I am not saying that the level of taxation so far as land revenue is concerned is high. But by some sort of adjustment, it is possible that a little room may be available . . .

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is a headache as the Hon'ble Member knows.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I can assure my Hon'ble friend that it will give him no headache. It will be no

headache to anybody because we seek to give benefits to many. Even otherwise, can we put off everything that gives headache? If we expedite this, I am sure, it will give us more revenue. If we compare land revenue in other areas along our borders, either in Kerala or Madras or Andhra, I think there is some scope for augmenting our revenue. When the Planning Commission is pressing us to augment our internal resources, it is a subject on which I would certainly desire that the Government should at least bestow its most earnest attention.

One important subject to which I want to refer is not with regard to details which will be discussed when every demand is moved before the House. It is rural water supply. I am very happy that in the old Mysore area, there is an adequate measure of protected water supply even in minor municipalities where the population is not more than 2000. But may I mention it to my friend that in the integrated areas where panchayets have got a population of 10,000, 8,000, or 6000 there is no protected water supply? Sir, the position, if analysed a little further leads to this aspect. Particularly in the area to the west of the Western ghats, barring Mangalore, there is no protected water supply at all. So, the entire population of about 14 lakhs in South Kanara and about 8 lakhs in North Kanara—22 lakhs of people in all,—do not have protected water supply except with regard to one city namely Mangalore. I am saying that because under protected water supply chlorinated and purified water can be given to the people for consumption.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Who is responsible for this, Sir?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I never asked my friend where the blame should be apportioned. I am mentioning this with the idea that whoever might have been responsible for it in the past it may at least be rectified now in the present. My friend will please bear with me.

I was mentioning that for another reason.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, my Hon'ble friend had been in Madras. He ought to have fought with that Government for getting protected water supply. Why did he not fight with that Government? Was there no matching grant in that Government for portected water supply?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am not yielding. I say, this remark is absolutely unjustified. To say that certain things had not happened previous to 1956, is no ground to say that they should not happen hereafter. It looks as if we have come here as beggars asking that certain things should be done. It is the responsibility of the Government to decide and do such things. Funds should be provided for. Simply because the Madras Government did not do it, it should not mean that this Government should not do things which ought to be done by them. My friend Sri Muckannappa will kindly bear with me and not get up again till I finish my speech.

I was referring to the lack of uniform fiscal laws. The same thing applies to a number of enactments. Uniformity of laws generally to cover the same area has not yet come about. I would ask why it has not been done and when that will be done and whether as expeditiously as possible?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That is in your hands. Most of the Bills are already before the House.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I do not know what the Hon'ble Minister means by saying that almost all the Bills are before the House. Does he remember that a number of them have to be drafted hereafter?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The number of Bills before the House will positively take the House months and months together.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I believe that the Government arranges the business of the House. I do not want to say that. But my friend compels me to say so by saying that they are before the House. How can any individual member say that this Bill should be taken up? Unless the Government says that this should be taken up this time,

it will not be taken up. All that I am saying is, that hereafter let us do it. Let us meet as often as possible. I do not think any member is unwilling to meet as often as necessary. No member has stated that. This is something which has to be done in the vital interests of the State so that there may not be any lacunae and dissatisfaction.

Now, Sir, there are several points but I have covered only about 25 per cent. Out of deference to the Speaker, I say, Sir, I support the Budget whole heartedly in its entirety, in respect of every head and close my speech.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ.ಟಿ. ನೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್ (ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಈ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ನಾವು ಈಗ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಷನ್ ಆದ ಐದನೆಯ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗಲಕ್ಕಿ, ಈಗ ಐದು ಭಾಗಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂಥ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಏಕರೂಪತೆ ಹೊಂದಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಡವಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದಷ್ಟು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಂದಾಜು 279 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದು ಸ್ವಾಗತಾರ್ಹವಾದದ್ದು.

ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಸರ್ ಪ್ಲಸ್ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈಗ ಐದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ದಿಯರ್‌ನೆಸ್ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದು ಈಗ ನಂದಾಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ನಂದಾಯವಾದರೆ 42 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಡಿಫಿಟ್ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಅಂಥ ಹೇಳುವಂಥ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯವಾದ ಡಿಫಿಟ್ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅವರು ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಸರ್ವೆಂಟ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 200 ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆ

ತಯಾರಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುವಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿಯೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸರ್ವೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಕೂಡ ಸಂತೋಷಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ, ಬರಿಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ದಿಬ್ಬಿಕ್ ಹೆಡ್‌ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಊರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ, ಏನು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರೋ, ಅದು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗದೆ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರೇಶಗಳು ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮಿನೊಳಗೆ ರೂರಲ್ ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತರಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು, ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿಯ ವಿಷಯ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್, ಮೈನರ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟೀಸ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ನುಮಾರು 60-70 ಲಕ್ಷ ಇರಬಹುದು; ಇನ್ನೂ ಜಾನಿ ಇರಬೇಕು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಜರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಜಾಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 83,58,759—ಅವುಗಳ ಅಗಸ್ತ, ಬಣ್ಣ, ಬೇಡ, ದರ್ಜೆ, ದೇವಾಂಗ, ಗಂಗಕುಲ, ಗಾಣಿಗ, ಕುಡುಗ, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ, ಕುಂಬಾರ, ಕುರುಬ, ಮರಾಠ, ಮೇದ, ಮುದಲಿ, ನಾಯಿಂದ, ನೇಯ್ಗೆ, ರಜಪುಟ್, ಸಾತಾನಿ, ತಿಗಳ, ಉಪ್ಪಾರ (ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ), ಯಾದವ, ಲಂಬಾಣಿ, ಪೊದ್ದಾರಿ, ನಾಯರ್, ಕೂಡಗ ಮಾತು ಇತರದ non-scheduled castes), ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಟೋಟಲ್ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡರೆ, 84,26,954 ಜನ (ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಲ್ಲಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು) ಒಂದು 1960ರ ಅಂದಾಜು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಹಾಗೇನೆ ಒಡ್ಡರು ಮತ್ತು ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಜನಗಳು 5,38,260 ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಫೆಡ್‌ರಲ್ ಟೈಬ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಫೆಡ್‌ರಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರು 29,03,259 ಜನ ಆಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 13½ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ತೀರ್ಪು ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿಯವರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವಾಗ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್‌ಸೆಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಲಿಂಗಾಯ ತರಬಿಲ್ಲ, ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಪಜನವಾದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಈ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 13½ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು socially, economically and educationally, ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ 16(4)ನ್ನು ಆಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು. ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್‌ನಂತೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಕಾರ್ಲೆಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಟು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ, ಪಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ.ಯವರು ಅಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಮೆಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾ

ಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟರವುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ economically, socially and educationally ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಇವೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಆಳತೆ ಗೊಲನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ತತ್ತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸರಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ವಿವಿಧ ಬರ್ಡ್‌ನಗಳೂ, ನೌಕರಿಗಳೂ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವೆಂದರೆ, ಯಾರು ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೇ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವೆ. ಬಡವರಾದವರು ಬಡವರಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದವರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಎಂದರೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಪಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ.ಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ತಮ್ಮ ಜನರ ಕೂಗನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಾಗಲಿ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನರಾಗಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಗೆ ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಈ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರಿಗೋ ಲಿಂಗಾಯತರಿಗೋ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೋ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೈನಾರಿಟಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪಂಗಡಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಫೆಡ್‌ರಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ತು ನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರೂ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಆದರೆ ಮೈನರ್ ಕೋಮುಗಳವರ ಕೂಗು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕೇಳಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ಹೊರತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಪಂಗಡದವರನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಗೆ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 29 ಲಕ್ಷ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಫೆಡ್‌ರಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಫೆಡ್‌ರಲ್ ಟೈಬ್ಸ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ವಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕುರುಬರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ? ನುಮಾರು 70 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇರುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆವೋ ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸಫಲವಾಗಿ ವಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. Social, economical, educational, political ಈ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯವಿರುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರು ಬೇಡರ ಕೋಮಿನವರು, ಅವರ ಕೋಮಿನಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಜನಾಂಗದವರು ಹಾಸ್ಟಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಷ್ಟುಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಬರಿಯ ಫೆಡ್‌ರಲ್ ಕೋಮಿನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಲದು. ಆ ಪಂಗಡದವರಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳದ್ದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳೂ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇವರ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲುಗಳಿಗೂ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಬಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್)

ಪ್ರೆಮ್‌ಪುರ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್‌ನ ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ...

5-30 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶೇಕಡ 75ರಷ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು 25ರಷ್ಟು ಭಾಗ ಅವರು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದರೆ, ಉಳಿದ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಜನರಲ್ ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಪಂಗಡದವರನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು, ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಬಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್.—ಇನ್ನೂ ಅದಳ ತದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, Efficiency Audit and Anti-corruption Department ಹೇಗೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಬೇಗ ದೊರಕಬೇಕು. ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕರಪ್‌ಷ್ ಚಾರ್ಜಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ, ಅವನನ್ನು ಸರ್ವೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷ ಕಾಲ ಕೊಳೆಹಾಕಿ ಯಮಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಗಾಗಿ ಇಂಥಾ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಹಾಕಿದರೆ, ಇಷ್ಟು ದಿನದಲ್ಲೇ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ಲಂಚನಿರೋಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಲಹೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ವೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಲು ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕಾಲ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಬೇಡವೇ? ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ತಕ್ಷಣ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಬೇಕು, ವರ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ನಡೆಯಬಾರದು. ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಬೇಗಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕರಪ್ಷ್, ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೇ ಇಂಥಾ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಹೇಗಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ, ಕೆಲವು ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತೇ ಎನಿಸಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬೇಗ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ವೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಗ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೇ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ಎಫ್‌ಐಎನ್‌ಸಿ ಆಡಿಟ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ವಜಾಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನ್ಯಾಯ, ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಖಾತೆಯು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಸಾಲದು. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ಶರಾವತಿ, ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹೊಸ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೋಜನೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ, ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇವರು ಸೇರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೇರಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮದರಾಸು ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಗೊಂಡಾಗಳೂ ಬಂದು ಸೇರಿ, ಇವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಬಡವರ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸೂಳೆಯರಾಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇಂಥವರನ್ನು ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ನನ್ನ ಮನೆಯ ಮುಂದೆಯೇ ಸೂಳೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಏನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಗಮನಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಹಂಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ Welfare State ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು? ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಜೀವರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಮಾನರಕ್ಷಣೆಮಾಡಿ ಬಡತನವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ನೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದರೆ, ಅರ್ಪವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಆಸ್ತಿ, ಇಷ್ಟು ಸೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಯವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಶಾನ್ ರಾಯಚೂರ್ ಅವರ ಕೊಲೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ನಡೆದದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ತುಂಬ ವ್ಯಸನ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ನೋವು ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರ ನಿಧನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಅನುಶಾಸನವು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದಕ್ಷರಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಏನಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಇವರ ಕೊಲೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು? ಹೀಗಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ಪಾಲು ಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇದೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೂ, ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರಿಗೂ ಏನು ಸಂಬಂಧ ಇದೆ, ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಡ್ವಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಯವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹೆಡ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಟಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಬ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಡೂರರ್ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಮೂಲಿ ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರಿಗೆ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹತೋಟಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರಿಗೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಇಪೊತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಪೊಲೀಯೋ ಮಿಸ್ಟರು ಬೇರೂಬ್ಬರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರದು ಯಾವ ಹತೋಟಿಯೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಮಿಸ್ಟರು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರಾ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ. ಒಂದು ಸರಿ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರಾ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್

ನಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಬದುಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪುಣ್ಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಶೋಲಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡೈಲಿ ರೆಕ್ರೂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪೇಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು, ಮಂಡ್ಯ, ಮಡೂರು ಅಂಥ ಈ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಅಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಜನ ಬಂದು ದಿನಕೂಲಿಗಾರರಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರೆಕ್ರೂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕನ ಮಗ ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಕ್ಲರ್ಕ್ ಆಗಿಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಕ್ಲರ್ಕ್ ಆಗಿಯೋ ಸೇರಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಈವರೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಎದ್ದಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಡೈಲಿ ರೆಕ್ರೂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವು ವುದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಡೈಲಿ ವೇಜಸ್ ಇರುವ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಜನ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರು, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಕಡೆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡೈಲಿ ವೇಜಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರೆಕ್ರೂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಮೇನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಮರನಾಡಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಏನು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು? ಆ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳ ವರದಿಯೇನು? ಎಂಬುದು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದು ನೆರವೇರಿದೆಯೇ? ನಮ್ಮ ಮರನಾಡಿನ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ರಿಸೋರ್ಸ್‌ನ ಏನು? ಪಂಡರ್ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮರನಾಡಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕು, ಮರನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರೇಕ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತವೆ. ಎದ್ದುಬಿಟ್ಟ ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಧವಾದ ಸಾಧನ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮರನಾಡನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು, ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಅಡ್ಡೀಜ್ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ರಿಪ್ರೆಸೆಂಟೇಟಿವ್ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅದನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮರನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು, ಸಾಧನ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಏನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಶರಾವತಿ ಹೈಡ್ರೋ

ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಸ್ಕ್ರೀಮ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಫಾಯ್ದೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮರನಾಡಿನ ಜನತೆಯ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಹಲವು ಸ್ಕ್ರೀಮ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಮರನಾಡು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಪುನರುಚ್ಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ನಮಸ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಮಸ್ಕೆಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಾಧನ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಭದ್ರವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟೇ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಂಥ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪದ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡದೆ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬರವವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ನಮಸ್ಕೆ ಬಗೆಹರಿಯುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಗಿಸಿದ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ? ಈಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವೆಲ್ಲದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬೇರೆಯವರೇ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡರೇ ನಮ್ಮವರು ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಕ್ಲರ್ಕ್ ಕೆಲಸ, ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಕೆಲಸ, ಈ ಪಿಳಿಗೆಯು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮವರಿಗೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈವರೆಗೂ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಡ್ವೇರಿಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಬರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮವರನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್.—ನಾವು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆತುಂಬ ಊಟ ಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಚ್. ಎ. ಎಲ್. ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬನಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು “ಅವರು ಹೇರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದವರು; ನಾವು ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?” ಎಂದರು.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸುವುದು, II ಡಿವಿಜನ್, I ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಕ್ಲರ್ಕ್‌ಗಳಾಗುವುದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಡತನಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್)

ದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೇರೆ ಏನೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಯವರು ಭಾರಿ ಭಾರಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಧನ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ವರದಿ ಪೋಲಿತ್ವಾಹ ಕೊಡಿ, ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅರಿಕೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತರೀಕೆರೆ ಮಧ್ಯದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದನಂತರ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರಿನ ತರೀಕೆರೆಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೊಡನೆ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ರೈಷೇನ್ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬಾಳಗಿ ಅವರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಫಿಷರಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಕೋಸ್ಟ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಇದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಕೋಲ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಟೋರೇಜ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ ಇಟ್ಟು, ಅದನ್ನು ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಬೇಸಿಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಸುವಂತೆ ಬಕರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದಿಂದ ಮರೈಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ರಸ್ತೆ ಆಗುವ ಬಳಿ ಆಗಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಕೋಸ್ಟ್ ಸಮುದ್ರವು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಭದ್ರಾವತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸಲು ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರು ಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಷಯ ಎಂದರೆ ಶರಾವತಿ ವ್ಯಾಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರಾ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಗೀಡಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದುಃಖದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮೊದಲು ಅಂತಹ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅನಂತರ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಮೊದಲೇ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. P. W. D. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು 1962ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾಗುವ ಭೂಮಿ ಸುಮಾರು 17,000 ಎಕರೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಶರಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. 17,000 ಎಕರೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾಗುವಾಗ ಅಡಿಕೆ ತೋಟದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲಸ ಬಹಳ ರಭಸದಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇವರುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಭದ್ರಾ ರಿಜರ್ವಾಯರ್‌ನ ಬಲನಾರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಬೆಟ್ಟ, ಗುಡ್ಡ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಭದ್ರಾ ರೈಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಚಾನಲ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಜನರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹರಿಜನರು ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗಳು, ಕೊರಚರು, ಕೊರಮರು, ಕೂಲಿ, ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕತಕ್ಕ ಅಚ್ಚು ಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶರಾವತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಉಬಾಣಿ ರೇಂಜ್ ಫಾರನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು 80 ಮೈಲಿ ಸುತ್ತಳತೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಆ ಫಾರ್‌ಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 20 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಮಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಫಲವತ್ತಾದ ಜಮೀನು ಇದೆ. ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಲಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಜಮೀನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಿವೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಶರಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ತೃಪ್ತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ರಿಲೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ತಂದ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿರಿ. ಶಾಂತಿಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 7,000 ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಆಗುವಷ್ಟು ನೀರು ಇದೆ. ಅಚ್ಚು ಕಟ್ಟು 2,500 ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ನೀರು ಹಾಯುವರೆ ಎಕರೆ ಇದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಆ ಕೆರೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ 600 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಕೆರೆ ಅದು. ಈಗ 2,000 ಎಕರೆ ಅಚ್ಚು ಕಟ್ಟು ಇದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಬ್ರೇಕ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಶರಾವತಿ ವ್ಯಾಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಜಮೀನಿನವರಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಇವೊತ್ತೆ ಯಾರೂ ಸ್ಥಿರಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿ ತೋರಿ ಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಭದ್ರಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ತಿನವರಿಗೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ರೀಹ್ಯಾಬಿಲಿಟೇಷನ್ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಗುಡ್ಡಗಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನವಸತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತಿರುಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು, ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಶರಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1,000 ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಎಕರೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಅಡಿಕೆ ತೋಟ ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಷ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಯಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಅಡಿಕೆ ತೋಟ ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಸಾಗರದ ಮಾರೈಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡ್ಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಾರೈಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಫಾರ್‌ಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳೇನಿವೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಿಕೆ, ತೆಂಗು, ಮಾವು ಮತ್ತು ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಬಹುದು. ಅವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕಂಡೀಷನ್‌ಹಾಕಿ ರಿಲೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸಹ ವನ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತೇನು? ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಫಾರ್‌ಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಇದೆ, ಫಲವತ್ತಾದ ಭೂಮಿ ಇದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಡಿಕೆ, ತೆಂಗು ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಲಕ್ಕೆ ರಿಲೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ತರಹದ ರೋಗ ತಗಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ರೋಗ ವರ್ಷೇ ವರ್ಷೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಈ ರೋಗ

ದಿಂದ ಅಡಿಕೆ ತೋಟ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಅಡಿಕೆಯ ರೋಗ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕ ಉಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಈಗಲೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಎಷ್ಟು ವೇಳೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಬೇಕು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ನೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್.—ಇನ್ನು ಅರ್ಧ ಗಂಟೆಯಾದರೂ ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈಗ ವೇಳೆ ಆಯಿತು. ಇನ್ನೆದ್ದು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣ ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪ್ರತಿದಿವಸ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆರುಗಂಟಿಗೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆರು ಗಂಟೆ ಆಗಿಹೋಯಿತು. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವೇಳೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ

ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿವಸ ಅವಧಿ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿವಸ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಾಡಿದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಂಜೆ ಆರು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಆರು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿದರೆ ನನಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆರು ಗಂಟೆ ಆಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಎದ್ದುಬಿಡೋಣ.

The House adjourned at Three Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Wednesday, the 16th March 1960.
